

The Nashville Globe.

Published Every Friday in the Year, Room 1, Odd Fellows Hall, No. 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

THE GLOBE PUBLISHING CO.
Telephone 4323-1.
J. O. BATTLE EDITOR.

Entered as second-class matter January 19, 1906, at the post office at Nashville, Tennessee, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

No Notice taken of anonymous contributions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.
One Year \$1 50
One Month 15
Single Copy 05

Notify the office when you fail to get your paper.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

READING MATTER RATES.
5 cents per line for each insertion.
8 cents per line for each insertion (black box).

Contracts for 1,000 lines to be taken in a year, made at 3 cents per line.
Advertising copy should be in the office not later than Tuesday, 9 a. m., of each week.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of THE NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news matter sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

THE DOOR OF HOPE.

Senator Johnson, of Alabama, in his recent address at Boston, is reported to have said that the Negro complains too much about the door of hope and of opportunity being closed upon the race. That if the door was closed upon a white man he would proceed to unlock it or break it down. This is exactly what the Negro is doing and it is one of the main causes why there is such a disparity between the criminal record of the Negro and white man as was shown by Mr. Johnson. When a man attempts to unlock a door or break in where those on the inside think he has no right to come he is liable to meet resistance. The Negro complains it is true, but his complaint is no more insistent than is that of others. William Jennings Bryan, for example, has been complaining for many years and for what? For the same purpose that the Negro complains, that is, to create sentiment for the amelioration of evils as each sees them. In the meantime, while the Negro is complaining he is going forward buying homes, opening new business enterprises, decreasing his illiteracy and advancing in most every walk of life at a rate that will compare very favorably with that of any other race in America.

LYNCHINGS FOR 1907.

Lynching statistics for 1907 show a gratifying decrease in the number of persons who have met death during the year from this form of lawlessness. The record, which is doubtless incomplete, shows there were forty-two victims. Of these thirty-eight were Negroes and four white. Three of the former being females.

Lynchings were most numerous in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. Farther North there were lynchings in Maryland, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. Mississippi, which held the lead in 1906, gave way to Louisiana in which state nine persons, all colored, met death by mob violence. Seven each was the record of Alabama and Mississippi, six in Georgia, and Tennessee, one, that of Will Clifford at Tiptonville, on the 16th of August.

Assault, attempted assault, murder, attempted murder, robbery, aiding fugitive, wounding white man and threatening a woman were the alleged crimes for which lynch law was invoked. Murder being the cause in more cases than any one other. The year just closed shows, as did those preceding, that lynching is more often resorted to for other crimes than for the one for which it is supposed to be the only specific.

NIGHT RIDERS.

A state bordering upon anarchy exists in certain portions of Kentucky.

The "night riders," masked men similar to the Ku Klux Klan of former days, are traveling over the tobacco regions of the state leaving death and despoliation in their wake. Property to the value of a million dollars or more has been destroyed in the last year. The "night riders," supposed to be members of a farmers' association which was formed to pool the interests of the planters so as to prevent the tobacco trust from forcing prices for leaf tobacco below its real value on an open market where there is competition, have burned the property of the trust, dynamited independent warehouses, scraped the beds of individual planters, raided towns, ordered what class of laborers should be employed and created a state of fear in all the small towns where tobacco is sold.

Gov. Willson, the newly installed executive of Kentucky, is vigorous in his denunciation of these lawless bands and has called upon the legislature to act so that they may be suppressed. And they should be suppressed by placing the whole bunch in the penitentiary. Farmers, ordinary laborers or capitalists have the right to combine for their own welfare, and such are frequently to be commended, but when such a combination or the members of a combination violate the laws of the land they should be punished no matter how worthy is their organization.

The standing army of the United States is becoming so rapidly depleted as to cause serious concern in the War Department. The Secretary of War, in his annual report, states as the most probable cause of the refusal of new men to enlist and of the soldiers to reenlist when their terms expire, is the low wages paid. Perhaps there is another cause which the Secretary did not care to mention—Brownsville. Men do not usually rush to take jobs in which they may be called upon at any moment to lay down their lives when they know that whether guilty or innocent of crime they may be "dismissed without honor," without trial and branded before the world as midnight assassins. There is little inducement for a man to become a part of our military establishment when he thinks that he might be, like Sgt. Mingo Sanders, who served his country for almost a quarter of a century and made a record that any one would be proud of, kicked out in old age without being accorded the treatment that is due the meanest criminal.

Before Mr. Foraker's friends in Ohio became active in his interests, the supporters of Judge Taft were loud in proclaiming that the senior senator from that state would not only be eliminated from the political equation, but that the state would send up a solid delegation for the big Secretary of War as the next republican nominee for President. Things are different now. Erie County, whose County Committee endorsed Taft last year, rescinded its actions this week. Judge Taft will find that capturing the Ohio delegation is quite a different proposition from that of rounding up the Southern delegates whose whole aim is to get next to the federal pie counter.

A bill has been introduced in Congress giving the Federal courts power to punish anyone who commits a crime upon an alien. This bill is the result of disturbances in several sections of America where aliens have been killed and the general government was held accountable for their death yet lacked the power to bring the guilty persons to trial. The bill should pass. Since the whole country is held responsible for acts of violence against foreigners in any state, then the Federal courts should have the power to overstep local prejudices and bring the offenders to justice.

The press dispatches announce the death in New York City of George Dixon, one of the greatest prize fighters at his weight ever produced by America. Dixon for many years was supreme in his class, met all comers never barring a man on account of his nationality.

We are in receipt of the initial issue of The Pythian News, a monthly publication in the interests of the Knights of Pythias. J. Thomas Turner is editor and manager.

COMMUNICATION.

To The Nashville Globe:

The McMinnville Notes of last week stated Laura Young, my daughter, gave a card party in honor of Dr. S. L. Edwards, of Meharry, is a mistake. I don't have card parties in my home.
MRS. S. E. YOUNG.

January 6.

For Joseph B. Foraker.

To The Nashville Globe:

Fellow countrymen, let us awake if there is the least possible chance of our being asleep or indifferent to the political situation that confronts us to-day. It is a situation that demands our most earnest consideration, for it is fraught with the future status of the Negro in the political arena of this country. By what he does from now until the end of the great Republican National Convention which meets at Chicago, Ill., June 16, he will be measured and judged. If he fails to demonstrate his ability to take care of himself in a political way, then his future as a factor in the government is a closed book. If he fails to protect himself by his failure to stand by his known and tried friends, then he will have no one to blame but himself for being considered unworthy of the right of self-government. If he fails to meet the oncoming struggle as befits an intelligent, manly man capable of rising above any sordid consideration to do battle for those who have defended and done battle for him and his, then he is deserving of the contempt which will surely come to him for his lack of gratitude and appreciation of the heroic service rendered him in his darkest hour of helplessness. It is here intended to sound a note of warning to put the Negro on his guard against the machinations which are being brewed in the Republican political and nomination pot to knife the one man who had the courage to defend the Negro soldiers against the gross injustice perpetrated upon them by a powerful administration. That man is Senator Joseph B. Foraker. He it was, so to speak, who bearded the lion in his den.

Concerning the Presidential nominee of the Republican party this year there is much speculation. There is no political seer in possession of enough data from which to forecast with anything like certainty the outcome of the strenuous struggle that will be made from now on till the convention shall have decided who is winner of the coveted honor of being the standard-bearer of the party for the highest office in the gift of the American people. One thing, though, is certain and that is the party has several able men who are longing to lead the Republican forces in November. In the imagination, each one of the aspirants for the nomination sees himself in the White House, the seat of the world's mightiest and most powerful ruler.

To be President of these United States and its lately acquired insular possessions, is not only the greatest honor, but the most responsible position that can be conferred upon any man upon the earth; therefore, such a man should be the embodiment of the highest statesmanship. He should rise above petty animosities, narrowness and racial prejudice. His stock in all of these should not equal, much less exceed his patriotism. He should not countenance any form of tyranny. He should set over against injustice and oppression justice and protection. He should see to it that the "Door of Hope" is kept open and a "square deal" is given to all classes of American citizens as far as this within his power lies. As the sworn executor of his country's laws, justice should be meted out alike to all with special privileges to none. He should stand for all that is good and righteous in the conduct of national affairs. In short, he should be a man of the greatest moral courage and his patriotism should embrace the welfare of all the people and should be as broad and extensive as the boundaries of his country. The man who is President, or aspires to be, should be free of bigotry, self-conceit, and, in fact, everything that would tend to cloud his reason, warp his judgment, awaken his prejudice, or distort his just administration of government alike to all the people.

The opportune moment has arrived to make a motion that the Negro of the North, the South, the East and the West support a man, pre-eminently fitted by the highest qualities of statesmanship, the loftiest sense of justice and the broadest patriotism for the nomination of the Republican party for the exalted position of President; a man too noble to witness a wrong, that might set a precedent for striking down the liberties of his country in some far off day, without exposing that wrong; a man who knew the price he was likely to be called on to pay for his defense of innocent men, yet moved forward

D. A. DORTCH, FURNITURE

AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CASH OR CREDIT.

Your Old Furniture Taken In Exchange.

TELEPHONE, MAIN 482.

N. E. Corner Broadway and Third Avenue,

NASHVILLE, TENN.



CHAS. STRINGER.

THE

Bee and The Little Gem

We wish to say that we are now better prepared to accommodate our patronage, as we have two barber shops. We are successors, to M. W. Buford, 117 Fourth Avenue, South. This shop is known as "The Bee." The Bee is a beautiful shop, supplied with entirely new fixtures. The best feature of it is that it has three of the best South Nashville barbers. Charles Stringer conducts this shop; and our other one, "The Little Gem," located at 417 Fourth Avenue, North, is conducted by Fred Thomas. The Little Gem is yet the leader of the up-town shops. Call to see us at whichever shop is convenient to you.

FRED THOMAS.

STRINGER & THOMAS, Props.

against the intrenched wrong-doers undaunted; a man whom lovers of fair play everywhere should delight to honor, and that man is Joseph B. Foraker.

Senator Foraker stood for the preservers of Col. Roosevelt, though the latter tried most strenuously to saddle upon them a crime to justify his actions toward them. Not to prove them guilty, was to brand himself as one of the meanest ingrates of the age, if he did not countermand the order discharging "without honor" the men who, by the most gallant and heroic charge of the whole Spanish-American War, saved him and his command from being cut to pieces. Senator Foraker has forever signaled himself by the manner he handled the experts. He out-experted the experts and made their expert testimony look ridiculously bunglesome, indeed, to put it in the best possible light. It would have been pitiful, indeed, had not the case been so serious for the Negro, to see the little fellows squirming and rigging about, trying to get together some expert evidence to help their dread master, the President of the United States of America, fasten a crime upon his saviors, for no greater reason than to sate an over-leaping ambition to please and be popular with the South.

This has been said to show that the man upon whom Roosevelt purposes to drop the mantle of his policies has been his faithful disciple and will be a close imitator if he succeeds in riding into power. That man is William H. Taft.

If Taft is ever President, he will be so nominally, Roosevelt will be the real thing, that is, the power behind the throne. Taft, as Secretary of War, could have held up the iniquitous order against the soldiers, as the President was out of the country, in such a way as to have made it impossible for the President to sustain his sweeping order without making himself culpable before the world for a glaring wrong.

So, fellow-countrymen, let us see to it that the political band wagon in the South is not packed with Taft-ites only.

Foraker has a claim on our support, and let us be men and rally to him as he did to us.

JADECEE.

To The Nashville Globe:

The race must be proud of the fact that the Globe, though a young publication compared with the many years of service which some of our race journals have enjoyed, has received praise and special notice throughout our nation. Why? Because it has been and is now, in the estimation of many, the independent and uncompromising defender of the race. It should be read in every home in America, until the support and unselfish encouragement by the race will make it a daily organ, and then it can commend and defend the race in its most useful place as a newspaper.

The campaign of 1908, for the election of a President of the nation, comes at a time when the race, as part of this great nation, stands on the last thread of its integrity before the American people. Many are the friends the black man has in this country, and they are silently waiting the action of the race in the struggle to uphold its national existence. Never before has this government, through its chief executive, dealt the race such a blow as the indiscriminate discharge of the Battalion of the 25th Infantry at Brownsville, Texas. The results of this act, which is now a disturbing element, and the future action of the President and this nation towards the black man will be beyond a doubt be watched by both of the great political parties.

If ours is truly a government of the people, by the people, for the people,

Mr. J. A. PORTER.

of this city is now
SALESMAN
for the
KIMBALL PIANO HOUSE,
FIFTH AVENUE AND UNION ST.

GO TO THE WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

1508 HAMILTON ST.,
For Latest Styles in Hats, Ready-to-Wear Garments, Fashionable Dress making, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

MRS. B. H. GRAY & HERROD
11-22-0714

MRS. FANNIE WILSON.

CLEANING, PRESSING, REPAIRING.

Skirts Neatly Repaired, Cleaned or Pressed.

CALL IN AND SEE ME.

Fannie Wilson,
110 Fifth Avenue, S.

STAR DRUG STORE.

I CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Cigars, Soda Water

J. W. WINSTON, Prop.,
801 Ewing Avenue.

Miss Almyra Shivers

Would be glad to have her friends call upon her and see

A NICE LINE OF SHOES

She solicits orders for Kuhn, Coopers & Geary—See her for SHOES.

then the black man is indeed an integral part of this government. is paying taxes on over \$500,000,000 worth of real and personal property. This being true, surely our general government, or our many governments within a government, can with any honor or dignity boast of a citizenship bulled in part upon taxation without representation, the very principle upon which America fought England and freed herself from such oppression. The black man, who is now the victim of the same oppression by this government, has his hero in the revolution—"Crispus Attucks" was among the first to die to free this country. The race cannot do better than prove to the people of this country that the black man is worthy of the same amount of consideration as a part of American citizenship as all other nationalities; and, above all, the masses of the race must be taught this fact. Our progress has been marvelous along the line of different branches of education, industrial and mechanical. Seventy per cent of our male population, ranging in age from twelve to forty-five years, are bread winners. We own millions of dollars in church and educational property. Our progress along the material line has never been equaled by any other race in the same space of time and under similar circumstances. We hope to continue this growth; but what has been our growth along national and civic lines? Why is it that in communities in which the black man lives he is not considered in the assessment of his (Continued on Page 6.)